1893, being the last time Booth's will be open as a heatre, a farewell benefit, "Romeo," and Juliet" was once more on the programme. Mme. Modjeska was the fuliet, and Mr. Maurice Barrymere the Romeo. The house was crowded and Mme. Modjeska enthusiastically accepted.

house was crowded and sine. Rodge at estimates received.

Shakespeare was also triumphant on the Bowery, where Mr. Ludwig Barnay closed a season which has not been so successful financially as artistically. Herr Barnay received an ovation from a houseful of admirers.

Among other attractions were Maggie Mitchell at the Grand Opera Bouse in "Fauchon" and Mr. Gillette in "The Professor" at Haverly's At the Bijou Mr. Pitta' company played "Caste" with even increased spirit and smoothness to a more than fair house. At the Union Square Mr. Charles Wyndham and his English Company rattled vivaciously through "Brighton."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Bijou Opera House Company will play at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon Mme. Geistinger, in Zelier's "Captain Nicol," which begins at the Thalia Theatre on Wednesday even-ing, will be supported by the entire Amberg company which played such a successful engagement at the Germania Theatre last fall.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins designs a "Monster Children's Orpheon Festival." lasting three days, to be given by thousands of children, for the benefit of the 22d Regiment Armory Building Fund.

Miss Florence Chalgrove, of Mr. Wyndham's

Company, will appear as Lady Luscombe in "The Cynic," at Miss Kate Pattison's benefit next Thursday afternoon. Herman Merivale is said to regard "The Cynic" as a brighter play than his "Forget-Me-Not."

MEETING OF THE ACADEMY DIRECTORS. AN ASSESSMENT OF \$200 ON EACH SHARE VOTED

LITTLE OPPOSITION TO MR. MAPLESON. There was a blaze of light in the entrance of the private boxes of the Academy of Music last night. It was not an opera that was to take place, nor a charity ball, nor anything so insignificant. It was a meeting of the stockholders of the Academy. They came in barouches, landaus and cabs, some of them rejoicing in lighted lauterns and others in darkness. Most of them were patent leather pumps and opera hats in addition to their dress suits. Footmen in livery let them out of their carriages, and they passed into the Academy as though they were going to sing "Lobengrin" or "Robert le Diable.'

It was generally understood that the meeting last evening was to be one of great importance, and that the stockholders and directors would decide upon the improvements to be made in the building and discuss the propriety of paying the \$3 extra charged by Mr. Maple son for seats on the nights when Patti sung. It was also thought that the question of supporting Mr. Maple-son and his management would be discussed. The meeting had been in progress two hours when William R. Travers withdrow and passed out of the Academy. He was quickly pounced upon by a dozen re-porters, who asked in chorus: "Is the meeting ended?" "No," said Mr. Travers, "it is not. I had an engagement at the Racquet Club, so I came out."

"How long will it last !"
"I don't know," replied Mr. Travers, somewhat over come by the suddenness of the attack. "I don't think it will l-last v-v-ery long, for th-there's nothing t-to drink

"What has been done so far ?"

"They have elected the Board of Di-Directors, and here
is the ticket," and Mr. Travers furnished the following.
list of directors for 1883 and 1884: August Belmont,
Augustus L. Brown, Joseph Brandon, Robert L. Cutting,
jr., William Cutting, Israel Corse, W. B. Dinsmore, J.
Coleman Drayton, John Hone, Honey B. "What has been done so far ?" Coleman Drayton, John Hoey, Herman R. Leroy, Cla ence A. Seward, Henry N. Smith, and William R. Travers. About half-past 10 o'clock the stockholders' meeting was finished, and all of them went away except the Board of Directors, who had special meeting afterward. Among those of stockholders present during the evening were the following: F. F. Gunther, August Belmont, Joseph Brandon, Augustus L. Brown, William elden, George Cohen, W. S. Gurnec, John Hoey, Abram B. Hewitt, Thomas Holland, W. G. Langdon, H. R. Leroy, Royal Phelps, C. A. Seward, J. N. A. Grawold and J. H. Mahoney. Augustus L. Brown was chairman of the meeting. None of the women stockholders, of whom there are several, were present. There were twenty-five stockholders present in all, who owned fifty One hundred and ten other shares were repshares. One hundred and ten other shares were represented by proxy. The stockholders decided by a vote of 149 to 11 to levy an assessment of \$200 on each share for the ensuing year. A long and carnest discussion preceded this action. By this assessment, there being 200 shares, \$40,000 will be raised, a sum sufficient to meet Mr. Mapleson's extra expenses incurred by the Patti contract for next season. This act also was an evidence of a determination to stand by the impresario. The eleven members who voted against the amendment were strong in their opposition, and showed their disappointment and disgust.

"This assessment," said Abram S. Hewitt. "is in reality a tax of \$4 on each seat in the proscentum boxes, \$5 on each seat in the mezzame and artist boxes, and \$5 on each reserved seat."

"Was the meeting in sympathy with Mr. Mapleson and his mode of procedure 1"

"Was the meeting in sympass,"
his mode of procedure?"
"In the main, it was so. There was very little opposition, and that only in half a dozen persons."
It was a significant feature of last night's meeting that
there was a large representation of the adherents of Mr.
Manleson present, and only a very few of his opposers.
Among the strong opposers of Mr. Mapleson and his Mapleson present, and only a very few of his opposers. Among the strong opposers of Mr. Mapleson and his piguas are said to be Theodore Haveneyer, Johnston Livingston, and F. A. Goodwin. It is said that these members of the opposition were decidedly against paying, and did not pay last season the S3 extra for seats on Fatti nights. Among those who were at the Academy last evening was J. Fox, the se-nic artist, who hore in his arms a model for the changes to be made in the building. The stockholders and directors stated, however, that nothing was done about the proposed chances. The directors elected August Belmont president an H. E. Leroy treasurer. The meeting adjourned at 1

TRANSFER OF THE UNION SQUARE.

The papers by which A. M. Palmer withdraws from the management of and severs his connection of nearly twelve years with the Union Square Theatre were signed last night. The other person interested in the legal documents was Sheridan Shook, to whom Mr. Palmer transferred his entire interest in the theatre. To a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Palmer said : "I have to-day given up my entire interest in the

Union Square Theatre, as I told you last night I, in all probability, should do. I have contemplated this step for some time, but I finally made up my mind only few days ago. Once having done this, I hastened matters on as much as possible. For a long time my doctor has told me that six months rest was essential to me. I have worked, early and late, harder than most poonle who have never undertaken to run a stock theatre for a term of years would imagine. I naturally seized the opportunity which presented itself of disposing of my interest on terms favorable to myself and, I nope, equally so to Mr. Shook. I am not a rich man, but I can afford to be idle for six months, as that is the only means whereby I can restore my health. I shall prob ably pass a few months in Europe, but do not know when I shall go; in fact, I have no plans of any sort as yet. One thing is quite certain—that is, that I do not end to leave the field of theatrical enterprise. I like it : I have been successful in it, and why should I throw it up just because my health is temporarily impaired I feel sorry, very sorry, to leave my old theatro and my old staff, many of whom have been with me since I first started; and as I am practically taking my leave of the there are a few things I should like to say to the public

through you. I have tried as far as in me lay to raise the artistic standard of dramatic production, and think I may claim to have succeeded to some extent; but in doing so I have had, as every manager has, to make the pecuniary successes pay for the artistic ones. Thus in looking back for tweive years I feel the most satisfaction when I think of 'Daniel Roenat,' The Danieloffs' ant' Miss Muiton,' while from the box-office point of view I should congratulate myself rather on 'The Lights o' London' and 'The Two Orphans.'

"Were I a millionnaire I should like to run a theatre at which I could only produce what I myself thought good plays; but a theatre must be run for the public, and it takes a good deal of money to clevate the public, and it takes a good deal of money to elevate the public, and in takes a good deal of money to elevate the public taste and make them come to see what is good rather than what they like—or make the two synonymous. Heave the theatre owing no man a dollar, and with the consciousness that no actor or employe has ever been fined for misconduct, been muicted of his or her salary while sick or been discharged. That is enough about myself. I suppose you would like to know what I can tell you about my successor. I believe Mr. Shook will carry out the policy I have inaugurated and will retain the present staff. J. L. Collier, who has been my manager on the road for some years, will, I believe take an active share in the new management, but of that I have no positive knowledge."

Sheridan Shook was found later at the Morton House Sheridan Shook was found later at the Morton House talking with his lawyer and Mr. Palmer. In answer to a question he said: "I have really nothing to add to what Mr. Palmer says he has told you, beyond this: It has been stated that I have disagreed lately with some features of Mr. Palmer's management and that this has led to the transfer. Five years ago I drew altogether out of the concern, and only took a pecuniary interest in it again two years ago. I have not had anything winstever to do with the management, and even if I had dissented from Mr. Palmer's views I had no right to say a word. That and the amount which it was stated I had paid are altogether false and without foundation. Mr. Collier will probably be connected with me, but in what capacity I do not know. I shall maintain Mr. Palmer's general policy and retain his staff. The lease rans three years from May 1."

INTERFERING WITH MISS CARRIE SWAIN

Miss Carrie Swain has for the last week been appearing at Daly's Theatre in her play of "Cad, through the provinces. The company has been managed on the road by Mossra. Palmer & Last night Maurice Untermeyer, acting, is said, for a Mr. Harley, attached seenery and box-office receipts for a claim of \$1,100.

Upon the urgent solicitation of the management, it is said, the play was allowed to proceed, but Mr. Untermeyer states that unless the amount is paid or satisfactory bonds furnished to-day, he will seize the property and stop the performance this evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE DEEDED TO MR. FISH.

Yesterday was signed the death-warrant of Booth's Theatre as a theatre, in the shape of a deed by which the building and the land on which it stands are conveyed from Oliver Ames and Oakes A. Ames, of Bos on, and their wives, to James D. Fish and Ferdinand Ward in consideration of \$507,500. Mr. Fish was found in his office in high good humor over the whole matter. "We have signed all the papers," said he, "and I suppose by this time they are recorded. We have paid Mr. Ames a large portion of the amount in cash, and have had no further trouble with J. Augustus Page. I don't suppose his suit will amount to anything, as I hear this is not the first time he has tried on a game of this sort. I am told he does not bear the best of characters and have no fear of the result, if he carries on his absurd suit any further."

Mr. Page was not in his office yesterday, and his clerk stated that he was out of town and had not been in his office or a week or more. office in high good humor over the whole matter. "We

further."

Mr. Page was not in his office yesterday, and his clerk stated that he was out of town and had not been in his office for a week or more. Oliver Ames arrived from Boston in the morning and returned there by the evening train, after transacting the business for which he came to the city. He was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel just as he was starting for his train, and he said:

"To-day I made over the title of 'Booth's' to Mr. Fish, and should be pleased to tell all I know of Mr. J. Augustus Page and his self-assumed connection with the affair. I first saw Mr. Page about a vear ago, when he represented a syndicate who offered to buy the property. He deposited \$23,000 as forfeit should the balance of the purchase money not be paid by May I, 1882. The balance was not paid, and on May I he forfeited his \$25,000, paying it like a man and without a murmur. Last September, I heard from him to the effect that he would pay me \$500,000 cash for the property. I replied that if he could get me \$525,000 I would take it and allow him a commission. On January 9, 1883, he told me his party had backed out, and therefore I had better sell it to the first comer who offered my price. I heard no more from him ill it was announced that I had disposed of the theatre to Mr. Fish. I then rec. ived a telegram from Pagelo this effect 'Scott and Myers should have commission. Don't pay Nichola. I took no notice and this rideulous suit next followed. I'll tell you just what my opinion is. Mr. Fish has negonated a morigage of \$350,000 on the property with the Equitable Life Insurance Company and this fellow thought that if he could make the title shaky, Fish would be unable to get the money and be glad to buy him of. I was determined Mr. Fish should get his mortgage, and I went to the Equitable Life people and deposited \$125,000 as additional security against any claim Page might justify. It seems to me suspiciously his bisekmail. He claims to have a written contract with me, while, as far as I can remember, I have never written hi

PLANS FOR A NEW THEATRE.

A new theatre is to be built at Breadway and Thirty-fifth-st., where the old Aquarium building now stands. According to the plans which have been filed at the Buildings Bureau by John Sexton, the archifiled at the Buildings Bureau by John Selton, the active tect, of No. 1,456 Broadway, the theatre will have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 140 feet. The walls, which will vary in height from 40 to 55 feet, are to be constructed of brick with blue stone trimmings. A peaked roof will surmount the stage portion, with self-acting shiding skylights. The interior arrangements will be such as are required by Inspector Estechrook. The coat of the building is not stated. Hyde & Behman, of No. 431 Goid-at., Brooklyn, are the owners.

THE WILLIMANTIC COMPANY ON SUMNER -W. G.

SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

To the Editor of the Tribune. SIR: In The New-York Times of the 16th netant appears another article upon the Willimantie Lines Company written by Professor Summer, in which he repeats the false statement previously made by him that the company paid 95 per cent in dividends in the year 1882. This is a question of fact, not of theory. Our denial has been published, and Professor Sumner has been offered every opportunity, by an examination of our books, to convince himself of his error. This examination he has declined to make. Through his persistence in this course, quoting, as he does, an unreliable authority, when the most convincing proofs of the truth of our denial are open to him, the English language contains but one word to fitly define suon an action, and but one to characterize such a man. As all of Professor Summer's theories and deductions are based upon this faise premise, we do not propose to correct other misstatements of facts made by him, or discuss with him abstract questions relating to our business, till he has placed himself before the public in a different position from that he now occupies as a discredited professor of political economy, who has not learned that the essential requisite of a teacher is a strict adherence to the truth.

W. E. Barkows.

President Willimantic Linen Company.

Willimantic, Com., April 23, 1883.

[This a straightforward narration of plain facts, has been offered every opportunity, by an examination

[This a straightforward narration of plain facts, and a just conclusion upon them. This "Professor" recklessly uttered a flagrant untruth, Most probably he then thought it true, but he has since found out his mistake. Unless he is destitute of the average intelligence he knows that his statement of a 95 per cent dividend by the Willimantic Company was untrue-even on his own amazing theory that a cash payment of fresh capital should be counted as a divi-dend. He does not admit it apparently because he is ashamed to, and thinks the easiest course out is to put on a face of brass. But he mistakes the publie, if he thinks he can now waive this, and interest it in other topics. While persisting in a known deshood he is entitled to no attention on anything. He is out of court .- Ed.1

THE WAR AMONG THE DOCTORS.

DO THE "SPECIALISTS" ENGINEER THE REFORM ? To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: What are these reforming doctors so anxious to abandon their old code for ? When I see honored names, like those of the Flints, sharply attacked, I am led to wonder whether it can all be out of pure devotion to science. Is it true that the "specialists" are the leaders in this movement for consulting with Homeopathists, because they can thus get big fees as consulting physicians, which would not otherwise come to them?

Out Foor.

New York, April 30, 1883. MR. KEIM'S APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I hope you will not let the account your correspondent gives this morning of the surprise and indignation of the Civil Service Commission over the criticism upon Keim's appointment to go unscathed. The "Innocents Abroad " should be the title of Commissioners who can talk such nonsense. Alas i for civil service under men possessing so little worldly wisdom, or shall I say com-mon sense ! Yours truly, OLD WASHINGTONIAN. New-Fork, April 30, 1883.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, May 1-1 a. m .- Light rains are reported from the Gulf coast, Tennessee and the Northwest; elsewhere fair weather prevails. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States and Lower Lake region, with southeast to southwest winds; it has risen in the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States, with north to east winds, and failen slightly in the South Atlantic States, with northeast winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States, slightly warmer and cenerally fair weather, easterly to southerly winds,

generally fair weather, easterly to southerly winds, lower barometer.

For New-England, fair weather, westerly to southerly winds, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

For the Lake region, increasing cloudiness followed by falling barometer, and in southern and eastern portions a slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and light rains, variable winds generally from east to south, and in Missouri and Iowa a slight rise in temperature, with lower barometer.

Indications for to-morrows.

Indications for to-morrow. The temperature will rus slowly on the Atlantic coast during Tuesday and Wednesday, with fair weather on Tuesday in New-England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, followed by light rains on Wednes-

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. TM HOURS: Meraing. Night. BAR. 1934 5 6 7 8 910 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 910 11 10 th 30.

The diagram shows the navometrical variations in this city by senths of incars. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24-boars precessing midnight. The bregains white line represents the oscillations by the mercusy during those boars. The boars or storted the represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadwitz Pharmony, 318 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 1-1 a. m .- The upward move ment in the barometer continued during the clear weather of yesterday. The temperature ranged between 37° and 60°, the average (4614°) being 1014° lower than on the corresponding day last year and 5½° lower than on Sunday.

Clear or fair and warmer weather, possibly followed at night by locreasing cloudiness, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

WEIGHERS' DEPARTMENT LABORERS.

The laborers in the Weighers' Department of the Custom House keep quiet in their effort to secure an advance in wages. It was learned at the office in Westst. that there has been no open actine on the part of the laborers. A paper in regard to the matter is circulating among the men. Whether it is a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury or an agreement

to strike is not known. One of the laborers said yesterday : "We are tired of sending petitions to Washington. We have already sentime or three, and appointed a committee to see the Secretary of the Treasury, but no attention whatever has been paid to our request. At the present rate we don't average more than \$6 a week. We sak 35 cents an hour white we are working. We have to be experienced men at this work. Green hands couldn't get along at all."

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION. The summer loan exhibition at the Museum, which was first seen at yesterday's private view, is characterized by the predominance of American pictures, se-lected for the most part with excellent discrimination. One of these, the portrait of John Vanderlyn, a pupil of Gilbert Stuart, by himself, possesses a peculiar interest as an example of work little known to the present generation of New-Yorke's, for it will be thirty-one years next September since Vanderlyn died, leaving behind him hi "Landing of Columbus" at Washington and the memories of his unsuccessful panorama in City Hall Park. The only permanent addition to the Museum is L' Attentat d' Aj-nani, by M. Maiguan, of which a sufficiently full description was given in Sunday's Terrune to indicate the chi acter of the picture-a historical composition of a highly dramatic order. In the left foreground a group of furiously gesticulating assailants, one held back by a manat-arms; in the centre is the black-robed figure of Colonna, checked for a moment by the dignity of the presence which he has outraged, and at the head of the steep, long flight of stone steps leading to the papal throne stands the Pope, clad all in white, reckless of both the outcries of his assailants and the lamentations of the terrified priests. This figure is the keynote of the picture, and a stronger effect might have been gained had been placed nearer the centre and more clearly defined. For the rest the execution is forcible, the spirit of the scene well caught, and the coloring negatively good. It is a picture which will excite an intellectual interest, and may fairly be accepted as a strong if not a great work. We find in the east gallery a Gainsborough loaned by Judge Daly, which is well worth study for its refined feeling, gracious coloring, and virile treatment, while there is also a portrait by Van Dyck; and in the next gallery a portrait by Opic of the ill-fated Mary Wollstonecraft-a painting of vigor rather than delicacy. A portrait of Mrs. A. L. Stevens, the owner of the Vanderlyn and Opic, has been painted by Mr. George H. Story, and hangs in the second of the western gal It is inevitable that many of the pictures by American

artists should have been seen before at some of our many

local exhibitions, and it is a matter for congratulation

that so many of the paintings in this collection possess

a value which enables us to hail their reappearance. Messrs. George Inness, Wyant and Thayer are represented in a felicitous manner. At the south end of the west gallery hang two landscapes by Mr. Inness in his happiest mood-and those who know the unevenness of his work will understand how much this means. One is a hazy glimpse of fields in early spring. still fleeked with snow, with forests in the background, with branches not yet coaxed into budding ; while th other is a meadow scene in June, notable for the Corotlike softness of the foliage and the subtle treatment of the play of lights and shadows across the field. Both are serious and dignified works, infused with a poetic lave for nature. In the adjoining gallery rise," in which the distance, indeed all but the foreground, is enveloped in haze. Mr. Wyant has sent a eainting of an Adirondack clearing, permeated with in a smal delicate feeling, white Mr. Imager is replicated by his strongest work in portraiture, the "Lady and Horse" exhibited hast year. But we can do little more than note the salient points of the exhibition. So in the west galiery we find the sinister but spirited painting by Mr. Gaul—the line of stooping troops charging into the murderous fire of a battery—with Mr. Marer's diluted rendering of "The Song of the Shirt," Mr. Jonea's fresu spring landscape, Heibuth's elever "Near Bouglyal," and Luminais's "Wreckers," which was crushed and muttiated at the sad ending of the Hahnemann Hospital Fair in Madison Square Gardon, but now has been deftly restored. The Escosum, No. 32, is far from being an example of his best work, indeed it shardly characteristic, while in the Troyon, No. 42, we can admire the strongly defined cattle without much thought of the landscape. Miss Annie Shaw might well have framed her palette for all that these whirls and knife-daubs tell us to the contrary. Her yearning for strength leads her into sad eccentricities. Mr. Cottler has loaned a painting by the late Gustave Dore, "Christ Among the Mockers," a picture weid and horrible as the phantasy of a disordered brain, ghastly in its realism, painfully striking despite the harshness of color and recklessness of execution. The visage looking up at the blood-stamed thorn-crawned Christ is that of a flend from the bottonless pit, while the hoary scoffer on the right bears in his face the bestiality with which Doré invested the heroes of Rabelais. It is a curious contrast to turn from this to Mr. Ulrich's neat, precise, painfully claborated study at a wood-engraver, with the sented by his strongest work in portraiture, the "Lady

the spectral portrait of the late Thurlow weed, by Mr. J. W. Alexander, who has here followed Mr. Chase in axagerating one characteristic or peculiarity of his sitter to produce a "arriking" effect.

Bachmanh's "Potato Harvest" in its careful method and monotonous flatness is a reminiscence of Dusseldorf, while turning to the next gailery, we find an example of the best known of that school in Oswald Achieobach. "Bay of Naples." Then continuing along the second gallery and passing by much which calls for no especial comment, we come upon a meadow scene by Mr. Bunce, who is so far removed from Dusseldorf influence that it is curious enough to think of him as a papill of Andreas Achenbach. The stage has east out the Passion Play, but it has found a resting-place with Mr. Henry, who shows a speckled panorama of the theatre at Oberammergau, so utterly lacking in any pictorial qualities as to present no more intrinsic reason for existence than Mr. Frederick's angel with the carefully brushed feather-duster wings. Mr. Bolmer is evineing growing skill in indicating the effects of light and shade in varving a long perspective, as shown by his "Looking seaward." Happily Mr. Weir places his admirably painted "Dutch Peasant Woman" again on public exhibition—this time in a place where it can be seen, which was not the case at the Academy last year. Mrs. Sara W. Camplan is represented by two little landscapes, cheffy studies in follage, characterized by harmonious feeling and considerable technical skill, while we are forced to consider them lacking in individuality. Mr. Winsiow Homer's "Sunday Morning in Virgina" loaned by Mr. William T. Evans, mey be ranked as the most expressive gener in the collection. There is a whole gamut of feeling to be read in the faces of the weary, piously contented and simpled old colored woman, the serious reader and the mischievous children. Mr. Blashfields" "Autumn" with Its poetical idea and crroneous composition we can gladiy see arain, as well as Mr. Blashfelds" "Autumn" with Its poetical

A VALUABLE ADDITION FOR THE MUSEUM. The Metropolitan Art Museum is to be enclehed by replicas of the electrotypes now being made Kensington Museum, of gold and silver articles selected from Russian art museums, from the imperial palaces of the Czar, and from the private collections of many noblemen of his Court. In 1880 an application was made officially, but at the instance of English gentlemen who were thoroughly versed in the subject, to the Russian Ambassador resident in London to secure for the South Kensington Museum copies of the numerous fine examples of English plate understood to be contained in the imperial collections. The Emperor of Russia when the request was brought to his notice gave orders that the amplest facilities should be extended to the representatives and employes of the Kensington Museum. So much that was unexpected and valuable was discovered by them in their work that they availed themselves fully of the Czar's liberality, and casts were made not only of English, German, Polish and Russian plate, but also of the gold and aliver articles discovered at Kertch in the Imperial Hermitage Museum, and the few and rare Persian objects, presumably of the Sassanida epoch, discovered in 1867 in the Government of Perm on the confines of Siberia, and dating from the third to the seventh century after Carist. The gold and silver articles discovered in the tombs at Kertch and in the neighborhood of the Crimea were classed temporarily by the English as Gricco-Scythic, and

\$4,850 from the manufacturers, and "It is a great privilege to me to have this opportunity of doing this little brotherly act as between colleagues as I know from personal experience the magnificent hospitality and kindness which you show to us in every

part of the United States."

To the general reader, the most interesting objects of this new collection will naturally be the most ancient, which the English class as Graco-Scythic. Of these nineteen are dress ornaments of gold or electrum made in small, round, thin plates, and pierced with holes in order that they might be sewed to the garments of their wearers. These are both responsed and stamped with dies precisely in the manner in which ancient coins were struck. The designs of these articles are generally familiar to students of Greek art, such as a girl dancing a sphinx, the head of Medusa, four-winged figure, or Pegasus, etc. But some are unusual. There is one with a winged boar in high response; there is another of a Scythian on horseback; another with a head of Pallas Athene joined to a lion's head. These are Greek in treatment, although not in subject. There are others of a stag steeping, of the head of a serpent, of a cow lying down, of a goat lying down, and a lion, which are said not to be Greek in design, though clearly Greek in execu-

The twenty-one large objects will be viewed when they strive in October next with much interest. One is a mask of pure gold, taken off the face of a skeleton in one of the tombs at Kertch, and another is a betinet of massive gold, nearly egg-shape, and therefore not classic. But its decoration, though evidently done by a barbaric hand, is an imitation of conventional Greek forms. It is seven inches high and seven inches in diameter. A very interesting object is a Greek cup of the form known as phiale omphalatos, used for libations and ceremonials. On this are heads of Scythians bearded and menacing, wearing the pointed cap of the nation. There are several coverings of scabbards, and of bow cases, and these have evidently been made expressly by Greeks for the purpose of sale or presentation to foreigners. The bow cases show that the weapon was the double-curved Tartar bow, and this, it is asserted, when taken into consideration with the pointed caps, would lead to the belief that these Scythians, who have so puzz ed ethnologists and historians, were simply Tartars.

Most of the remaining objects are evidently manufactured by the Greeks for the Black Sea trade, but there are two exceptions—one a vase of electrum, a debased form of gold, the other a torque of gold. The latter is a twisted ring for the neck, open at both ends, cach finishing in a pear-shaped bail. The vase is in the form of a lotus flower, five inches high. There are gadroons in reponses, forming a zone round the body of the vase, and below these is a band on which are figured Scythian scenes and groups. This use of electrum is a little singular among barbarians, and it may be presumed that it was one of the ways of Greelan commerce in early times. It is a singular circumstance that the tombs at Calriqui in Panama were filled with ornaments of a similar debased gold.

Passing the arms and armor, of which only some few arrive in October next with much interest. One is a

ar debased gold.

Passing the arms and armor, of which only some few copies have been ordered, the great bulk of the collec-tion consists of gold and silversmiths work. There are specimens from most European nations, to the number of 198. Of these 82 are Russian and Pollsa, 53 are German, chiefly from Augsburg. Novemberg and Dant-zle, and 25 are English. One of the last is an enormous elstern for wine, manufactured for the barbaric orgles of determ for wine, manufactured for the water feet and a the White Czars in early times. It is three feet and a half in height and five feet and a balf in length, and half in height and early times. It is an oval wase supported by the White Crars in early times. It is three feet and a half in height and five feet and a half in length, and weight \$5,000 ounces. It is an oval vase supported by four panthers, and the handles are nude half-figures of a man and woman. The motive of the entire decoration has reference to the vine, and to Baccale forms. The greater part of the work was cast and then applied. The reproduction of this case cost \$2,000 to the manufacturers. The gem of the collection, however, is a coverad cup from Nuremberg, of the six centh century, which is chalfee shaped, the lip enspel in six lobes; the bowl then contracts greatly and then spreads out again in a flattened sphere to the upper part of the stem. The foot is trefoil shaped.

A NOTABLE GOLDEN WEDDING

ORANGE, N. J., April 30 .- A social incident f a remarkable nature, which has excited much inter st in Orange, occurred here this afternoon. This was home in Harrison st. Mr. Wiley is the head of the firm f John Wiley & Sons, booksellers and publishers at No. 15 Astor-place, New-York. He married Elizabeth B. Osgood, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, of pringfield, Mass., on April 27, 1833. The ceremony ook place in Springfield and was performed by Dr. Os uing of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley is the fact that it is the third scendant in the sixth generation of one of two Oszood brothers who settled in Audover, Mass. Her busband was a descendant of the other brother. They celebrated their golden wedding in Springfield on May 16, 1859, and the greatest interest was manifested in the incident by their friends. Dr. J. G. Holland, who was then as sistant editor of The Springfield Republican, wrote a hymn for the occasion, and it was sung there to the air of "Auld Lang Syee." All of Dr. Osgood's children made up by the guests present and presented to Mrs Osgood, some of whose children have a number of the gold pieces yet. The next golden wedding in the family took place August 21, 1878, at Oakland, Cal. This was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Jenathan daughters. The bride and groom stood beneath a great marriage bell of roses, and Dr. Holland's hymn was again sung. All the children and grandohildren of the house were there, and a large gathering of the

The celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley's goiden wedding to-day passed quietly and pleasantly. It was marked throughout by the utmost simplicity and good taste. The rooms in which the guests were received and entertained were richly decorated with a profusion of roses and other cut flowers arranged in simple design here and there and brilliantly massed in banks upon the mantels. In the dining-room a long giving. banks upon the mantels. In the dining-room a long table was heavily laden with good things, and in its centre stood a handsome floral ship. A great round wedding cake on the piano was inscribed with the date of the golden wedding a shining letters of gold. The relatives and more inti mate friends of the family began to arrive at half-past 3 o'clock and as they came down stairs were given copies of Dr. Holland's hymn printed in goiden letters. At 4 Mr. and Mrs. Wiley stool up at one end of the main parlor, their friends assembled about the room, and the Rev. R. G. Green, their pastor, read a few appropriate selections from the Bible and made a short prayer. After this the family hymn was sung and the bride and groom of half a century received the hearty congratulations and good wishes of their family and friends. As they stood there shaking hands and returning the greetings that were given them it was remarked on all edges that it seemed well-nigh incredible that they were celebrating their golden weeding, so young and vigorous didthey appear. Yet Mr. Wiley is in his seventy-lifth year and his wife is only three years younger. Luncheon was served som after mate friends of the family began to arrive at half-past

well-ligh licerchile that they were considered by appear. Yet Mr. Wiley is in his seventy-fifth year and his wife is only three years younger. Luncheou was served soon after the formal ceremonies were over. Throughout the afternoon guests were constantly coming and going, and the reception lasted till after "o clock in the evening.

Besides Mrs. Wiley all but one of Dr. Osgood's surviving children were present. Mrs. Hunt, of /Oakland, Cal., was absent, but a telegram was received from her with the greeling: "Golden wishes for the golden couple from the Golden Gate." The broad-ra and satiets of sirs Wiley who were present were Edward S. Osgood of Cambridge, Mass., James H. Osgood. Mrs. Sarah Avery and Mrs. t. P. Fessenden of Orange. All of Mr. Wiley's children and grandchildren were there. These were John Wiley, fr. Elizabeth B. Wiley, Mrs. Mary Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Wiley with their children, eleven in number. Among the others present were scabury Brewster. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rown, Mrs. George N. Titus, Mrs. Hasburg Zabriskie, Mrs. Edward Steiling, Mr. and Mrs. William Brewster, Aarou Cartier fr. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Brown, Mrs. Edward Steiling, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner coop, the five J. B. Cart, all of New-York; and Mrs. Doke S. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner coop, the five Jr. F. A. Adams, John Nicol, who is ninety-eight years old; Mrs. B. G. Green and Miss Green, Mrs. Theron Baldwin and Mrs. Stephen Wickes, Dr. Charles Osgood, all of Orange; Mrs. E. S. Osgood, of Cambridge, Mass., and the Rev. James S. Bush, of Staten Island.

MISS PRESCOTT SUES SIG. CRIZZOLA.

MISS PRESCOTT SUES SIG. CHIZZOLA.

Miss Marie Prescott will, through her lawyers, make another appearance in court to-day. She has brought aut for \$300, being two weeks to professional reputation; against Signor zola, laiely manager for Salvini. When Miss Mara Morris was engaged to support Salvini, Signor Chizzola, Morris was engaged to support Salvini, Signer Chizzola, knowing the procarious condition of her health, thought it better to provide against accidents by engaging Miss Prescott, who had supported the star during his recent four. She was regularly paid her salary until the company came to New-York and opened at Booth's Theatre. Miss Morris having refused to play Emilia, Miss Prescott was called upon to fill the part. This, it is asserted, she refused to do in writing, unless she were paid \$300 a night additional, and unless her name was billed as being "specially rengazed to play Emilia on account of Miss Clara Morris's failure in the part." These conditions were refused, and Miss Katherine Rogers was engaged for the part. When Miss Prescott appeared on salary day and demanded her week's salary, it was refused her. Miss Prescott's story has yet to be made public.

MAIL ROBBERY ON A TRAIN.

HARTFORD, April 30 .- Efforts to detect the Sufficient was known to convince the authorities of the South Kensington Museum that they had made a most valuable acquisition. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, the director, made a proposition to General Di Cesnola that the Metropolitan Art Museum should purchase a set of the electrotypes, whereby the expense would be materially lessened for both institutiors. The latter gially assented, and the Cincinnati Art Museum joined in the plan also. In this way the cost of the electrotypes was reduced to \$19,000 for each institution. A friend of the Metropolitan Museum generously provided the means, and Sir Pallip C. Owen, is a letter received yesterday by General Di Cesnola, sent back a receipt for the first instalment of the cash remittances were few. ORGANIZED CHARITY

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE LAST YEAR-AD DRESSES BY DR. POTTER AND OTHERS. The Charity Organization Society held its second

annual meeting last night at No. 67 Madison-ave. Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel presided. The following members of the society were elected members of the Central Council: Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Lucius Tuckerman, Henry E. Pellew, Dr. Mark Blumenthal, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Arthur M. Dodge, Alfred Roosevelt, Joseph Thoron, J. Kennedy Tod, Charles S. Fairchild, R. Duncan Harris, Peter B. Olney, Robert B. Minturn, Henry Rice, Anson Phelps Stokes, Ludlow Ogden, Joseph W. Drexel, H. McK. Twombly, Howard Potter, James K. Gracie, J. Hampden Robb and Bowles Colgate. Arthur M. Dodge read the report of the treasurer. The cash contributions and membership fees to April 1 amounted to \$15,537, while the expenses during the year were \$11,691 71. Charles D. Kellogg, the organizing secretary, read the first annual report of the Central Council. The work during the year was: The registration and exchange of reports; getting more societies and churches to co-operate in the work; forming and initiating district committees; raising money for the support of the society and the publication of books and circulars illustrating its work. Registration is done by means of cards upon which each reporting society transcribes all the information which it gives in regard to each case which it has helped. When it is found two or more societies have helped the same family, a notice is sent to each society showing what the others have done for it. The first card reports were received on May 31, 1882, and in ten months 53,886cards were received. examined and classified, relating to 39,617 cases, of these 16.339 were Workhouse cases. Reports of 9.123 cases were sent back to societies and churches giving them information concerning their beneficiaries which came from other sources. When requested to do so, supplemental investigation is requested to do so, supplemental investigation is made by the society in regard to certain cases. A department of cases reported as fraudulent has been begun. A street register has been made showing how many families in a street received charitable relief, or have had members in the penitentiary in the last year. In fifteen months alms have gone into, or criminals have resided at, 12,336 street

the last year. In fifteen months alms have gone into, or criminals have resided at, 12,336 street numbers, making a continuous street thirty-two and three-quarter miles in length. In one house eighty-three families were reported as living.

The effort to get more co-operation has been so far successful that on March 31 the charitable agencies that had agreed to report to this society had increased from 44 to 138. A fuller co-operation even is expected when the churches and societies of relief fully understand the benefits to be derived from it. District committees, composed of carnest men, 68 in all, have been formed to seek a solution of the great difficulties which surround the questions of poverty and charity in this city. These committees each have a paid agent to assist them. The society has also 167 men and women willing to act as friendly visitors. There were on April 1, 263 persons enlisted in efforts to clevate the condition of the poor. The amount given to the society for its general work has been \$15,659.25, while the total expenses have been \$12,114.67. The present office of the society is at No.79 Fourth-ave. A directory of the charitable resources of the city, classified under more than sixty heads, is in preparation, showing all the societies and institutions in the city which may be useful in the treatment of cases of poverty and misfortune, and all of the foreign offices likely to be serviceable in sach matters. A handbook for the visitors of the society will be published this week. A library has been begun. It has now 160 volumes and 1,000 pamphiets on charitable and correctional science. Committees are now at work on the following problems: The advisability of a more extended system of loan-relief; the question of estabscience. Committees are now at work on the fol-lowing problems: The advisability of a more ex-tended system of loan-relief; the question of estabtended system of loan-rener; the question of estab-lishing a bureau of legal relief; the matter of supplying limited labor in woodyards, as a labor test and also as a temporary relief to bonest seekers for work; the condition of the labor markets of the United States, and means and cost of transportation thereto. The results of these de-liberations, if productive, will appear in the so-ciety's future reports.

ciety's future reports.

After the reports had been read Dr. Vanderpoel introduced the fev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Courch, as a friend of the society from its beginning. Dr. Potter spoke briefly on "The Benefits of Co-operation among Chanties." He said in sub-While offering very hearty congratulations to this society

While offering very hearty congratuations to this society there is in my own mind a cloud on the loy of such an occasion when I think of the little aid given this society at the beginning of its work. It is certainly profoundly encouraging that so large a measure of co-operation has already taxen place. I would be glad to offer a resoluaready taken place. I would be grad to oner a fesolitation urging all present to pledge themselves to co-operate in co-operation. Every clergyman, infiniter and layman probably has certain methods of disposing of all applicants who come to him for aid. There are probably three of these methods. If it be a clergyman, he will send some of the applicants to special computers, other to be a clergyman, and are probably the send some of the applicants to family's friends sat down at the tables that were spread upon the lawn, from which there was a fine view down the harbor to the Golden Gate.

The celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley's golden wed the celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley's golden wed to be consequence of the appearance of the person, the near of this application or for some other reason. The celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley's golden wed to be consequence of the appearance of the person, the near of this application or for some other reason. The limstrate: If a person applies for aid who shows

the applicants. One of the most virinable functions of anassociation like this is to discourage that sort of giving.

No one knows the amount of relief distributed through individual hands. In the year closing September 30, 1882, the clergymen of the Protestant Epscopal churen in the diocese of New-York distributes \$120,000, put into their hands but to be given to any institution, loss put of none, but to be given entirely at the discretion of the individual minister, without making any returns to bishop or prosbyter. I would suggest that this society should publish a tract addressed to individuals showing the narm of indisc infinite giving and the need of co-operation. There are men who cail on families or persons known to be charitably disposed with the greatest regularity and persistency. To illustrate again from my own experience: A minister came to me for aid for more than ten years. I was never able to learn of just what denomination be was a member; something in his conversation once suggested that he was a Baptist, but his personal appearance indicated no undue use of water. I always saw him at the funerals of rich men. After thad been adding him for ten years and knew that he had also been applying to Caristians of every name and no name, it occurred to me one day to write to a brother minister who had known this person longer than I mad. I made some inquiries about his standing an a clergyman, his needs at present, and who clee was mining alm. Judge of my surprise to receive in reply a most indignant letter, upbraiding me for being moved to inquire into the truthfulness of the poor man's story. Was in we deal with charity as a sentiment merely, the applicant has it all his own way. We want to rid ourselves of the kind of "mins" that quotes Scripture to prove that one mins give to every one who stops him on in he street, and time to preach against the crime that degrades men, which, instead of saying with the Apostle, "stand upon the feet, "give to every one who stops him on in he street, and time to p

It emember on one stormy evening in November a man came to me bearing a letter of recommendation written by the one whom I had been taught from my first conscious breath, to esteem above all men. It was written by my father whose hand had been cold in death for ten years, and as I looked at the letter II seemed like a command to me that I dared not disabely. It was yellow and worn and it told me a double story. This nonest man—for I believe he was shoh once, else had never had that letter—who could have been lifted up by the use of the proper means, was runned, degraded and made a pauper, and he gloried in the statement that he had not done a day's work in ten years. I tried to buy the letter and offered him \$0, \$10 and \$15 for it; but he knew too well the value of it, and turning on his neet, he left me and went away.

Professor Francis Wayland, of the Yale Law School, spoke on "The General Benefits of Organized or Associated Charities," and the Kev. Charles G. Ames, of Philadelphia, on the "Work of Friendly Visitors." The president said that Mr. Ames was the pioneer in introducing the main leatures of organized charity in this country, at Germantown, near Philadelphia, in 1873.

OBITUARY.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 30 .- Allen R. Cook. Superintendent of Asbury Park, and one of the most prominent men in this part of New-Jersey, died early this morning. The entire town is in mourning, every stere being draped. Mr. Cook was for twenty-five years agent of the Merritt Coast Wrecking Company and the New York Board of Underwriters.

William F. Mills, the pianist, died yesterday. He was born in 1856 in England, where his father was a well-known organist. For some years he played the organ at Hereford Cathedral. He came to this coun-try in 1870. WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 30.—Colonel Levi L. Tate,

proprietor of The Lycoming Chronicle, died here this evening at the age of seventy-three years. He served in the Penusylvania Legislature in 1863.

By the casualties occurring in the towns and Cities of the United States in a single day, thousands of persons have cause to regret that they did not insure in the United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 322 Broadway, New-York. Call or write for circular and application blank.

Colgare & Co.'s Cushmere Bouquet Tollet Soap-overly and exceptional strength of its perfume are the p ar fusionations of this tururious article.

MARRIED. REED-LOWERRE-On Monday, April 20, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-ave, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Geo. R. Vandewater. S. Burrage-Reed, of New York, to Lizzie, daughter of Arthur H. Lowerre, of Brooklyn. No cards. SWEET-ADAMS-On Monday, April 30, 1883, at the Broadway Tabernacis, by the Rev. Wm. M. Taylor: D. D., Clinton W. Sweet to Helon Clarke Adams, ail of New-York,

ATKINSON—At Yonkers, Monday morning, April 30, 1883, in the 18th year of her ago, Louise, daughter of Hoffman and Louise B. Atkinson.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 308 Riverdale-are, Yonkers, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:30 a. m.

Friends are requested not to send flowers.

her age, Eima, daughter of Abraham G. and Gulleims M. Burtnett.

"uneral private on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, R. M. Masterton, Bronzville, N. Y. N. Y.
CLARKHON—At Potsdam, N. Y., on Sunday, April 23, 1883,
Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Streatfelid Clarkson.
Funeral service at Trinity Church, Potsdam, on Thursday, at
9 o'clock a. m.

PROST—On Monday, April 30, 1883, at Montcleir, N. J., Sarah Ann, widow of the late Leonard J. Prost, in the 85th year of her age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at Matinecock Meeting House on Wednesday, May 2, at 12:30.
Train leaves New-York at 9:30 a. m.

FRY—At Battle Creek, Mich., Friday, April 27, Howard Fry, of Englewood, N. J. Funeral will take place Tuesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood. GOODWIN-At Hartford, Conn., April 29, Neilie Conkilu, only daughter of Annie S. and E. Goodwin, Jr., aged 10 years only daughter of Annie S. and E. Goodwin, Jr., agod 10 years and 11 months.

Funeral at residence of her parents, No. 144 Joralemon.st., Brooklyn. at 3 p. m. Thursday, May 3.

Friends will kindly omt flowers.

LOW—In this city on Sunday, April 29, at the residence of her parents, No. 16 East 69th.st., Annie, eidest daughter of C. Adoiphe and Martha W. Low, in the 21st year of her age.

age.
Funeral services at Ali Saints' (Anthon Memorial) Church,
48th at., near 7th ave., on Wednesday, May 2, at 2 p. m.
Please omit flowers.

Please omit flowers.

MCNAM EE-On Saturday, April 28, at Grymes Hill. S. L. James Lawrence, only son of James and Clara McNamee, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents on Grymes Hill, Tomptinstille, S. I., at 3 o'clock on Taesday, May I.

Boat leaves foot Whitehall-st., New York, at 2 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at Tompkinsville landing.

Friends are requested not to send flowers.

Friends are requested not to send nowers.

RANKIN-At Newport, R. I., on Sunday, April 29, 1883, of pneumonia, Robert Graham, only child of Dr. Francis Huntington and Grace Rankin, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral services on Tuesday, May I, at 11:30 o'clock, from the United Congregational Church, Newport.

SHRADY—Suddenly, April 29, Mary Lowis, wife of Dr. Geo, E. Shradt. F. Shrady.
F. Shrady.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 247 Lexington-ave., on.
Thursday at 1 p. m.
Interment at Woodlawn.
Kindly omit flowers.

N. J. George E. Strong, of this

STRONG—At Manasquan, N. J., George E. Strong, of this city, in the 54th year of his ago, son of the late Titus Strong, D. D., of Greenfield, Mass., Puneral services from St. Ann's Episcopal Church. 18th-st., near 5th-ave., Wednesday, at 12:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. TINKER-In this city, April 29, Wyatt Bell, only child of Frankin H. and Grace Bell Tinker, aged 4 years, 7 months and 19 days.

VAN INGEN-On Saturday, April 28, Paul, younger son of Dudley W. and Elizabeth S. Van Ingen, aged 10 years and 7 months. Funeral private.

WALLER-Suddenly, at Silver City, New Mexico, John R. Waller, of New York, in the 44th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th-ave. and 53d-st, on Tuesday, May 1, at 12:30 o'clock.
Interment at Woodlaws.

WALTER-On Sunday, the 29th ult., Sophia King, daughter of the laire John and Sophia McKewan, of this city. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th aves, on Wednesday, 24 inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Political Notices.

XIth Assembly District Republican Association meets at No. 107 West Sith at. May 1, 1883, at 8 p. m.
J. W. HAWES, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
MAKE THE MOST RELIABLE
TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, &c.
1 CONTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
556 BROADWAY, below Prince-st.
723 SIXTH-AVE., below 424-st.

LIQUID FOOD. LIQUID FOOD can be retained by the stomach when so woak as to refuse water. It is the only food that will relieve the consumptive from it will make blood faster than all preparations or food the will relieve exhaustion or hunger in a few minutes. Bables fed with it thrive equal to those nourished by the est of mothers.

Mothers that take it nourish their babies as well as themtvos. Pestimonials furnished of cases treated by physicians, of ensumption, Cancers, Serofula, Nervous and General Debit-

For sale by all druggists, at 55c. and \$1 per bettle. At wholesale and retail by

J. N. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, corner 8th-st., New-York.

THE NEW ENGLAND GRANTIE WORKS, Hartford, Coan Quarries and Workshop, Westerly, R.I.
Fine measure stat and building work in Grante. Drawings and estimates furnished without charge. Correspondence shieted. N. Y. Office, 1,321 B way, U. W. CANFIELD, Agt.

Business Directory Notice.

PHILLIPS'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY for 1883 will not be published until after May 1, when it will contain the latest changes. Pitce \$3. Sent overywhere C. O. D. All Booksellers.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1888 In view of the great importance of the immediate passage of the bill to procure an increased supply of water for this city, as drawn and presented to the Legislature by Mayor Edison and those associated with him in the late Water Commission, all citizens who desire the passage of this bill, so as to secure that the work shall be done by a Commission removed from partian control, of which a continuous and responsible majority shall be private citizens, are invited to meet at COOPER UNION on TUESDAY, May 1, at 5 p.m., to take such steps as may be necessary to this end.

Samuel D. Babcock, Amos R. Eno. Edward S. Jaffray, H. K. Thurber & Co., H. K. Thurbor & Co., John Jay, A. 1: Julliard & Co., Fleid, Morris, Church & Co., W. L. Strong & Co., J. D. Jones, John A. Stewart, John J. Clasco, D. O. Mills, A. C. Kingsland, J. Noble Stewara, James Taicott, Van Valkenburg & Co. & Leavitt, & Leavitt, Eugene Kelly & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., George Bliss. Geo. E. Idchardson & Co., A. C. Kingsland.
J. Noble Stearas,
Pann Bilasenger,
J. R. Stewart.
William Rhinelander,
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Lord & Taylor,
Lewis Brothers & Co.
Lawrence Turaure,
Henry E. Pell-w,
Theo. W. Dwight,
Robert B. Minturn,
Brayton Ives.
John L. Cadwallader,
Anton Reichhardt.

Elite Directory Notice.

A NEW DEPARTUBE.

ANEW DEPARTUBE.

Intelligent LADY CANVASSERS are employed collecting the names for PHILLIPS'S 1883 ELITE. And again we have to ask the assistance from householders, here of ramilies and landors of flats to furnish us with information necessarily required for this work. Respectfully.

W. PHILLIPS & CO., Sole Publishers, 81 Nassaust. Ready This Morning.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price in wrappars (ready for mailing), five conts per copy, One copy, one year, \$3; five codes, \$12.50; ten codes and az extra, \$20 Postage in all cases free to the subscriber. THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED for INSERTION IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE PUBLICATION OFFICE ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK.

5.000 Rolls Fine Fancy Matting, our own importation, from \$10 per roll of 40 yards, or 25 cents per yard.
SHEPPARO KSAFF & CO., Sixth-ave, and 13th st.

Foreign mails for the week ending Montes.

office as follows:

TUESDAY—At 1 a. m. for Brazil, per Ss. Borghese, via Newport News; at bold a. m. for Europe, per cs. Abysamb,
via Queenstown: at 10 a. m. for Aspinwall and Seath Pachic, per Ss. Acapulco; at 1 p. m. for Porto Rico, per Ss.

port News; at 0:30 a. m. for fetrope, per est. Abysaminy via Queenshown at 10 a. m. for Aspinwall and Seath Facilic, per Sa. Acapulco; at 1 p. m. for Porto Rico, per Sa. Alpia.

WEDN ENDAY—At 10 a. m. for Ireland, per Sa. Pavonia, via Queenshown deiters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Pavonia"; at 10 a. m. for France direct, per Sa. Labrador, via Havre at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Rhein, via Havre at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Rhein, via Southampe" and Bremen; at 10 a. m. for Scotiand direct, per Ss. Bohvia, via Glasgow delters must be specially a directed. The UESDAY—At 11 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Rhein, via Queenstown detters for treat Britain and other Europe pen countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per City of Factor pean countries must be directed "per Hammonia"; at 1.30 p. m. for Herrouda, per Ss. Octor per Ss. City of Puebla, via Havran; at 2 p. m. for Newfoundland, per Ss. Turostail.

FRIDAY—At S80 p. m. for Cuba, West Indies and Journey Seas City of Puebla, via Hammonia, via Halifax.

SATU KDAY—At 180 p. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, via Halifax.

Valencia at 11 a. n. for Germany, &c., per Ss. Salier, via Southampton and Hermon (lettors for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Salier"; at 1 p. m. for Scotjon, per Ss. Birtainia and other European countries must be directed "per Salier, via 1 p. m. for Telapon, per Ss. Birtainia, via A. p. for Germany, &c., per Ss. Salier, via 1 p. m. for the Wulward Islands, per Ss. Rhennuda, at 1 s0 p. m. for Houduras and Livingston, per Ss. Via per City of Per Britain and contribution

"The schedule of closing of transpactic mattels arranged the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit San Francisco. Malis from the East arriving ON TIME at S Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatch thence the same day.